

The Independent.

J. W. ROBERTS, Editor.
JOHN W. DAY, Associate Editor.

OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1860.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

M. R. Dutton, Deputy County Clerk, has kindly furnished us with some statistics relative to the valuation of taxable property in Jefferson County for the year 1860, which will be of interest to many of our readers, from which we compile the following exhibit in Mr. Dutton's own figures:

Oskaloosa Township contains 38,815 acres of land at an average valuation of \$3.40 per acre. The aggregate value of land is \$131,823, and the value of personal property, not including the village of Oskaloosa, is \$33,070. The number of lots in the Village of Oskaloosa is 464, with an average value of \$71.31 each; the total value of lots being \$33,089. Value of personal property within the Village, \$14,640. Total value of all property in this township is \$212,622.

Grasshopper Falls Township contains 60,341 acres of land, being much the largest township in the county, and has an area of territory nearly twice as large as Oskaloosa township. The average valuation per acre in this township is \$2.77; and the aggregate value of real estate \$168,287. The total value of personal property is \$34,150. The town of Grasshopper Falls contains 1,110 lots, with an average value per lot of \$6.26, making the total value of lots \$6,954. The total value of all property in this township is \$209,391.

Rock Creek Township contains 45,469 acres, with an average valuation of \$2.63 per acre, and a total value of \$119,562, and personal property to the amount of \$8,480, making in all the sum of \$128,042.

Oskawee Township contains 19,565 acres of land, at an average value per acre of \$3.05, and an aggregate value of \$58,775. The personal property is estimated at \$11,723. The village of Oskawee contains 410 lots, with an average value of \$13.18, making an aggregate of \$5,414. The personal property in the village is assessed at \$5,385. The total valuation of taxable property is \$81,297.

Jefferson Township contains 23,465 acres of land, at an average valuation per acre of \$2.75, and an aggregate valuation of \$147,979. Value of personal property \$26,534. Total, \$174,513.

Kaw Township contains 19,527 acres, at an average value of \$3.11, and an aggregate of \$60,721. Value of personal property \$7,300. Total \$68,121.

Kentucky Township contains 5,760 acres, valued at an average of \$3.50, and an aggregate of \$20,160. Personal property valued at \$33,887. Total, \$54,047.

GRAND TOTAL.—The number of acres of land subject to taxation in Jefferson County is 242,922, with an average value of \$2.92, and an aggregate valuation of \$707,407. Total number of lots in the villages mentioned is 1,984, averaging in value nearly \$23 per lot, and having a total value of \$45,457. The valuation of personal property assessed to the villages referred to is \$20,026. The total amount of taxable property in the county is \$925,003, exhibiting nearly one million dollars of property, at a very low assessment.

OSKALOOSA AND LEAVENWORTH ROAD.

The Grasshopper Falls Gazette of the 8th inst., in speaking of this road says: "A stumpy, hilly road it is, and nothing more, and has no more prospect of securing the military travel than a highway would have coursing up and down the sides of the Rocky Mountains. From the former place to within eight miles of Leavenworth the road is a continuation of hills and valleys, with the middle of the track full of stumps and stones. It would be impossible for a train of ten wagons, of 6,000 pounds freight each, to travel the route safely, and of this we know, for we have seen and examined critically the road. It would cost one hundred thousand dollars to put the route in a good traveling condition."

To the author of this brief extract admitted that he had never traveled this road but once, and the gross misrepresentations contained in this article will at once convince every candid man who is acquainted with the route that they were conceived in a prejudiced mind, and written by a ready hand and pen, willfully obeying the dictations of that mind. That there are a few "stumpy and rocky" places in this road—perhaps five or six miles—we readily admit; and we have seldom seen a road in Kansas of the same length that had less. But to say that it is "nothing more" than a "stumpy, hilly road," is wholly unwarranted by truth, for a great portion of it is as good as any

with which we are acquainted. About the worst part of this route is included in the "eight miles" on the Leavenworth end of it, which the *Gazette* classes as the only good portion. Any man who compares any road in Eastern Kansas with "a highway" * * * coursing up and down the sides of the Rocky Mountains," exaggerates the facts; and as it is a rule in law, that where a witness testifies false in one thing his evidence is taken as false in everything, we think this rule comes nearer applying to the article in question than any other we now call to mind.

The road from this place to within eight miles of Leavenworth is not "a continuation of hills and valleys with the middle of the track full of stumps and stones," on the contrary, two thirds of the distance is a beautiful prairie road, without a stump in sight of it. The editor of the *Gazette* must have been asleep when he traveled over this road, and in a somnambulous state when he so "critically examined" it. Heavily laden trains have passed over it, notwithstanding the assertion of the "critically" observing editor of the *Gazette*, that "it would be impossible" for one to do so; and we can show this knowing "critic" worse places on the military road, where freight trains are passing almost daily, than any part of the Oskaloosa and Leavenworth Road west of a point four miles from Leavenworth.

That it would cost \$100,000 "to put the route in a good traveling condition," is simply ridiculous, and needs no further comment. Nearly all the road is in a good traveling condition now.

We hope our friend Spalding will pass over this road some time in daylight, when he is wide awake, and examine it with an unprejudiced eye.

Rain commenced falling yesterday morning, and continued with very little intermission during most of the day. The prospect now is favorable for wet weather.

Correspondence.

FONTANELLE, IOWA, Aug. 31, 1860.

To the Editors of the Independent.—I learn through various sources, especially by Rev. Mr. Strawbridge of Northern Kansas, that the crops are cut off and there is nothing for the people or their stock through the approaching winter. I write to say that Adair county (Iowa), especially the Neighborhood of Fontanelle, the county seat, there is abundance of old corn for 15 to 20 cts. per bushel, and a most abundant crop of new corn, and other produce in abundance. And for six weeks yet, plenty of grass may be cut for stock to winter on. I therefore, in behalf of the citizens of our county invite the destitute of Kansas to come and share our abundance as cheap as they can be supplied any where else for labor or cash.

Society in Fontanelle is good, preaching every Sabbath and good schools. A Congregational church and a small Methodist E. Society is in the place. Any further information that may be desired will be given most cheerfully either by G. F. Kilburn, Esq., or myself, if addressed by letter or otherwise.

You will doubtless serve the cause of humanity by giving this a place in your paper and requesting others to copy. Very respectfully, yours &c.

J. MATHER.

General News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.

Mr. Douglas made a speech last evening from the balcony of the Gilmore to an immense gathering. He commenced by expressing devotion to the Union and a determination to exert all his powers toward preserving and perpetuating it. He asked nothing for his own State, that he would not give to the Southern States. He then proceeded in defence of the non-intervention doctrine, contending that the slavery question must be settled by local exigencies—that where its labor would be made profitable, there it would go and not otherwise, and that all the powers of Christendom could not force it upon an unwilling people, and on the other hand, whenever the people should prefer it, they would have it in defiance of all the attempts to prohibit. It is a fundamental principle of the Federal Compact that each State shall be left to make laws adapted to its circumstances. He referred directly to the Wilmot Proviso as being unconstitutional and an infringement of the rights of the people; and to the secessionists as being land and glove with the Black Republicans in the assertion of the right of Congress to interfere with slavery—one party wishing to force the institution, when the people don't want it and the other to abolish it, when the people want it.

Mr. Douglas passed to Breckinridge's speech, a copy of which had just been placed in his hands. Referring to a charge in that speech, that non-intervention is a new doctrine which the friends of Douglas were endeavoring to foist upon the Democracy, and Douglas conceded that all his friends asked

Charleston, was the re-affirmation of the Cincinnati Platform on which Buchanan and Breckinridge himself were nominated and elected, which platform asserted the doctrine of non-intervention and without which they could not have been elected.

He also referred to the Vice President's record, showing that in the Taylor campaign and in 1854, he was an open advocate of non-intervention. That subsequently in 1858 he made a speech in his behalf, declaring that the whole South was sound on that dogma and explaining the doctrine so well that he (Douglas) could not restrain himself from expressing his delight.

The Judge then referred to Breckinridge's assertion that he was not the regular nominee of the party, and that he had broken faith in relation to the decision of the Supreme Court; denying the truth of both charges he reiterated that, if Breckinridge had not been nominated by (Douglas) would have beaten Lincoln in every State excepting Vermont and Massachusetts. He also repeated the sentiment in his Norfolk speech, that the election of no man would be sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union, and he would hang any one who should attempt its dissolution as high as Virginia hung John Brown.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 6.

The progress of Gov. Seward and party from Detroit yesterday was a continuous motion.

On the arrival of the train at the different stations on the Detroit and M. R. R. crowds of people turned out to greet the distinguished Senator.

At Owosso, where the party dined his arrival was announced by the firing of a cannon and other demonstrations, and the citizens turned out almost en-masse to do him honor. Addresses of welcome were delivered to which both Seward and Nye responded.

At St. Johns, from whence the party proceeded in carriages, they were met by a deputation from this city and within 7 miles of Lansing, by a Cavalry of Wide Awakes and large number of citizens under whose escort they arrived here in the afternoon and were formally received by the Mayor in an address of welcome; to which Gov. Seward responded.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather this morning the flow of people from the surrounding country was unprecedented. Delegations in wagons and on horseback have been pouring in by every avenue from an early hour until the streets were literally blocked. The arrivals number not less than 10,000 people.

The procession, which commenced forming at noon, to the speaking ground, was composed of large bodies of Wide Awakes and citizens on foot, several military companies, and over three hundred wagons, covering a space of over three miles in length. Prominent in it were two triumphal cars, filled with young ladies—a large platform car, drawn by twenty oxen, with men in the act of splitting rails, unnumbered wagons, carrying rail fences, &c. A deputation of 40 young men from the State Agricultural School, preceded by a flat boat on wheels, bearing on it rails, scythes, mauls, sledges, and other farming utensils, flags and banners bearing the appropriate sentiments and quaint devices, the whole beautifully interspersed with bands of music, and forming an imposing appearance as it wound its way along through the principal streets.

The concourse of people on the ground, which was estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000, were addressed by Gov. Seward, Gen. Nye, Attorney Gen. Howard and others.

A grand torch-light procession takes place to-night.

Gov. Seward and party leave early to-morrow for Jackson, en route to Kansas, under an escort of about nine hundred mounted Wide Awakes, from the former place.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

It appears from the treaty of amity and commerce with China, just officially promulgated, that the United States will exert her good offices in case any other nation should not unjustly or aggressively against that empire, to bring a satisfactory arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feeling. A similar provision is contained in the treaty with Japan.

The U. S. and California Boundary Commission will start shortly for the scene of its duties. Lieut. Mowry, the Commissioner on the part of the U. S., has received his instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, which contemplate, with the concurrence of the Governor of California, the establishment of the initial point of the boundary at the South intersection of the 26th parallel of latitude North, this winter. In the spring of 1861, the limited point at the North, in the Washoe region, will be established, and the line surveyed as far as practicable, with a view to economy. Secretary Thompson has limited the number of employers to be engaged here to those absolutely necessary for the scientific work and to take charge of the instruments on the way out, the remainder of the corps to be engaged in California.

The commission, as organized here, consists of Sylvester Mowry, U. S. Commissioner, Lieut. J. C. Ives, U. S. Assistant and Surveyor; H. M. C. Brown, Assistant do; McLean, Computer; Jacob F. Kants, Quartermaster Commissary; and Bisson Artist.

A private letter from El Paso, dated August 13th, says that the gold mines recently discovered in Arizona, although limited, are very rich, and equal to any place of the same extent in California. The average yield is about six dollars a day, although many are making from one to three ounces per day. There are about 1,000 persons in the mines.

Frightful Disaster!!
LADY ELGIN SUNK!!

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.

The steamer Lady Elgin, of the Lake Superior line, which left here last night, was run into about two o'clock this morning, off Waukegan, by the schooner Augusta striking her about the wheel-house. The steamer sunk in twenty minutes, in three hundred feet of water. Only seventeen passengers were known to be saved, including the clerk, steward and porter. From three hundred and fifty to 400 persons are said to have been on board, among whom were the Black Jagers, Green Jagers and Rifles, and several fine companies of Milwaukee, who were on a visit to this city. Col. Lumsden, of the New Orleans Pleasure, and family, were also on board, and are supposed to be lost. At the time of the accident, the schooner was sailing at the rate of 11 miles an hour. The steam tug McQueen left this morning for the scene of disaster, and on her return we will have further particulars. The names of those known to be saved are as follows:

H. G. Cary, clerk, Fred Rice, steward, Edward Westlake, porter, Robt. Gore, Thos. Murphy, T. Cummings, M. Corner, J. E. Hobart, of Milwaukee; T. Shae, W. A. Dames, T. O'Brien, William Mills, of Ohio, Lymen Updike, of Wausau, Wisconsin. H. Ingraham, member of the Canadian Parliament, and son of the proprietor of the London News, was aboard, and is supposed to be lost. After a collision, the steamer floated south to Winnebago where she sank.

From Santa Fe.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sept. 10.

The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 27th ult., arrived last night in time to connect with the mail going East this morning.

Gov. Ranchar is out in a lengthy article in the Santa Fe Gazette, defining his position in refusing to call for volunteers. He says that there are sufficient troops of the regular army for all practical purposes, and that under the law the Governor has no power to call to service the militia, as Congress has made no provision for paying them for any service rendered. He is also very severe on Mr. Otero, the delegate from New Mexico, complaining that it is the second time he has gone out of his legitimate duties to assail him.

Col. Fauntleroy has received orders from the Secretary of War to make an immediate and vigorous campaign against the Navajo Indians. With the force he has now, the Colonel will be able to put a speedy termination to existing troubles if he only obeys his instructions.

On the 15th of August the Navajos stole from the Government herd at Val Verde, three hundred head of beef cattle. Thirty troops went in pursuit and recovered fifty head, but did no injury to the thieves.

Senator Brain, from the counties of Santa Anna and Benille, has resigned his office as Senator, for the purpose of taking an active part in the Campaign against the Navajos.

No Indians were seen on the route. A report reached 1 answer Fork that the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Sioux Indians had joined together and would make war upon the troops wherever found, and the Command at Pawnee Fork were apprehensive of an attack from them.

Commissioner Greenwood passed Pawnee Fork on the last inst., getting along well.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

Negotiations between Breckinridge and Douglas committee yesterday amounted to nothing; the former claims 13 names on the electoral ticket, the latter offered six. They met again to-day.

A dispatch from Washington says, charges have been made by Hon. Preston King against the Postmaster of the city for refusing to mail documents franked by Republican members of Congress.

The steamer Australian from N. Y. arrived at Liverpool, on the 28th of August.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 28th.

The Queen's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor.

She says her relations with Foreign powers are friendly and satisfactory; she trusts there is no danger of the interruption of the general peace of Europe. She believes, that if the Italians are left to settle their own difficulties the tranquility of other States will be undisturbed. She hopes that in any negotiations which may take place on the Swiss frontier will be maintained. She laments the atrocities committed upon the Christians in Syria and cheerfully concurs with the other powers of Europe in assisting the Sultan of Turkey to re-establish order.

She regrets the failure of negotiations with China, and says that her forces will support the demand for a full and faithful execution of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin. She thanks Parliament for the appropriations for fortification, and congratulates the country on the efficiency of the rifle volunteers. She concludes by expressing the heart-felt pleasure and satisfaction she has experienced at the warm and enthusiastic reception the Prince of Wales has met with in her North American provinces.

The great Eastern averaged nearly 14 knots an hour on her passage home. Some improvements had taken place in the weather, but it still continued unsettled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

The slaver barque, W. R. Kibbes, was condemned to-day, and ordered to be sold.

The Breckinridge State Committee met at the Astor House to-day, to consider the proposition of the Douglas committee for fusion, for which a sub-committee was appointed, and the meeting adjourned till evening.

The Republican State Committee also met at the Astor House, where they are sitting with closed doors.

The shipments of specie for Europe to-morrow will reach \$1,100,000.

DURLINGTON, Vt. Sept. 7.

Returns from 163 towns give Fairbanks 21,475 majority, a Republican gain since last year of 2,937. Fairbanks' majority will undoubtedly reach 22,000.

The Senate is unanimously Republican, while the House thus far stands 175 Republicans to 17 Democrats—a Republican gain of 6 over last year.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

Prof. Lowe has commenced the inflation of his mammoth balloon, at the Philadelphia Gas Works, and starts on his proposed trip to Europe at half past 3 o'clock, p. m.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 7.

Mr. Douglas arrived in the noon train. There was a large crowd at the depot. The Harrisburg riders met him at York as an escort. The reception was quite impressive. He was received by a committee, and escorted to his quarters at Butlers' hotel. An address of welcome was delivered by Gen. Rounfer, to which the Judge briefly replied. The military paraded in the afternoon. A meeting was organized at 8 o'clock.

MAINE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.

The election for State officers and members of Congress, in Maine, took place to-day. The vote is probably the largest ever cast in the State. Scattering returns, including several of the largest cities and towns, show Republican gains, and indicate the election of the full Republican ticket by a large majority.

Twenty towns heard from early in the evening give Washburne, Republican, for Governor, 2,576 majority.

SECOND DISPATCH.—The following is the result in several principal towns: For Governor—Portland, Washburne 2,757; Smart, Democrat, 2,295; Barnes, Union, 113. Bath—Washburne 849; Smart 127. Saco—Washburne 793; Smart 414. Biddeford—Washburne 580; Smart 798. Rockland—Washburne 761; Smart 584. Belfast—Washburne 590; Smart 46; Barnes 33.

A Himalayan Biondin.

The rope extended from an eminence on the hill side above the village, over a ravine and down to a green knoll in the fields below, and was drawn as tight as several hundred men with their united strength could effect. They had just finished stretching it when we arrived, and I could scarcely believe a man was actually going to slide down it, the feat appeared so utterly impracticable with any chance of safety. Imagine a rope extended from the top of a rock at least 500 feet high, to a pole some 2,000 feet from its base, and some idea may be formed of the undertaking. A great concourse of people of both sexes were assembled, and in their hot and dry garb, and the man who was to slide was swinging round at the end of a long plank fixed on an upright pole as a pivot. Every few moments he called some person amongst the crowd by name, and swinging round several times to the individuals honor, relieved from him a trifling gratuity. He no sooner noticed me than I was included in this category, and being told it was in no way a religious ceremony, I gave him a rupee. When this was over, he was escorted to the eminence above, amidst the loud lamentations of his family, and the discordant music of the village band. With the glass I saw him placed on a kind of saddle on the rope, two individuals busied fastening something to his legs, which I saw afterwards were bags filled with earth. The spectators, amongst whom I stood, were assembled in groups near the pole to watch the lower end of the rope was attached, all intently watching for the decent.

Presently he was let go, and came down several hundred yards with terrible velocity, a stream of smoke following in his wake. As he approached the incline being gradually diminished, his career was less rapid, and became slower and towards the end, where the rope being sufficiently near the ground he was taken down amidst the shouts and congratulations of the villagers.

This is not amusement, however, but religion. The man is expected by his race on the rope to conjure crops out of the soil.

"Ma, what is homicide?"

"Why, child, a homicide is one who kills another."

"Well, ma, when Jack Nebb killed our old Tom-cat, that was a homicide, wasn't it?"

Our minds are like certain drugs and perfumes, which must be crushed before they evince their vigor, and put forth their virtues.

Ordinance No. 1.

An Ordinance to establish the width of side walks on the streets in the Village of Oskaloosa.

Be it enacted by the Mayor and board of Trustees of the incorporated Village of Oskaloosa.

Sec. 1. That the side-walks or pavements on all ninety feet streets shall be and are hereby established to be ten feet wide on each side of said streets.

Sec. 2. That the width of the side-walks or pavements on all sixty feet streets shall be and are hereby established to be eight feet wide on each side of said streets.

Sec. 3. That the width of the side-walks or pavements on all streets of less than sixty feet width, be and are hereby established at the width of six feet on each side of said streets.

Sec. 4. This Ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

JOHN W. DAY, Mayor.

Attest: J. N. McFARLAND, Clerk.

Passed September 7th, 1860.

Ordinance No. 2.

Regulating the sale of Spirituous, Vinous and Malt Liquors.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Trustees of the incorporated Village of Oskaloosa:

Sec. 1. That all persons who may desire to engage in the traffic of selling, vending or in any wise disposing of Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors, within the Corporation limits of the Village of Oskaloosa, before engaging in such traffic, shall obtain a license to do so as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 2. That any person of good moral character may obtain a license to retail Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors upon condition that the applicant for license shall execute a bond to the Village of Oskaloosa, with security to be approved by the Board of Trustees of said Village, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that the party obtaining the same shall keep a peaceable, quiet and orderly house and not dispose of any quantity of Liquors on Sundays.

Sec. 3. No License to retail Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors shall be granted for a shorter term than three months, nor a longer term than one year; and every person obtaining a License, shall pay at the rate of not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, per annum for the same, at the option of the Board, provided no license shall be granted until the applicant has paid to the Village Treasurer the price of the same, whereupon it shall be the duty of the Village Treasurer to certify to the Village Clerk, the amount of money paid by the applicant to him and for what purpose.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Village Clerk, when any person shall produce the Village Treasurer's receipt and satisfy said Clerk that he has executed as herein required, to issue a license to such person, to retail spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors, for the length of time for which such person may have paid, not less than three nor more than twelve months, and each license shall contain an accurate description of the house or premises licensed, and the Clerk shall keep a copy of the same, for which he shall be paid by the applicant for license.

Sec. 5. No person shall be allowed to retail Malt Liquors, only, without first obtaining a license to do so; which may be obtained in the same manner that license to retail spirituous and vinous Liquors is obtained; provided, that license to retail malt liquors may be obtained for the sum of twenty dollars per annum.

Sec. 6. If any person who keeps a house licensed to retail any quality of liquors, shall cause or permit gambling, drunkenness or disorderly conduct within said licensed premises he shall forfeit his license, and be subjected to a fine of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. Any person or persons, who shall retail any quality of liquors without first obtaining a license to do so, shall be fined in a sum of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 8. Any person convicted of drunkenness, shall be fined not less than three, nor more than fifty dollars, for each and every offense.

Sec. 9. All fines imposed for the violation of any of the sections of this Ordinance, shall be collected in an action for debt. And any person or persons failing to pay said fines with cost of suit, shall be compelled to labor up on the streets at the rate of one dollar per day until said fine together with costs shall be worked out.

Sec. 10. This Ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

JOHN W. DAY, Mayor.

Attest: G. B. CARSON, Clerk pro tem.

Passed September 11th, 1860.

Ordinance No. 3.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Oskaloosa:

Sec. 1. If any person shall be found in a state of intoxication within the corporate limits of the town, the town constable of said town, may with or without a warrant, and it is hereby made his duty to take any such person into custody and detain him in some proper place until he shall so far recover from his intoxication as to be properly capable of appearing in a court of justice, and shall then bring him before the Mayor of said village, or the nearest Justice of the Peace in his absence, and on conviction shall be fined not less than three, nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 2. All fines imposed for the violation of the preceding section of this ordinance, shall be collected in an action for debt. And any person or persons failing to pay said fines with cost of suit, shall be compelled to labor upon the streets at the rate of one

dollar per day until said fine together with costs shall be worked out.

Sec. 3. This Ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

JOHN W. DAY, Mayor.

Attest: G. B. CARSON, Clerk pro tem.

Passed September 11th, 1860.

Special Notices.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Republicans of Jefferson County will hold a Delegate County Convention, in Oskaloosa, on Wednesday the 6th day of October, A. D. 1860, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Representatives in the Territorial Legislature; three candidates, one from each district, for members of the Board of County Commissioners; and one candidate for County Attorney.

The several Townships are entitled to Delegates as follows:

Oskaloosa,	7
Grasshopper Falls,	7
Rock Creek,	3
Kaw,	1
Kentucky,	2

Each Township is requested to hold its primary convention on Saturday, September 29th, 1860, for the selection of delegates to attend the County Convention.

JOHN W. DAY, County Commissioner.

For Sale!

A HOUSE, well built, and a lot of land, situated in one of the best portions of Kansas. A good well, and a large amount of fruit trees. For particulars inquire at this office.

JOHN W. DAY.

FOR SALE!

THE undersigned, for the purpose of reasonable terms, a quarter section of land, situated in one of the best portions of Kansas. A good well, and a large amount of fruit trees. For particulars inquire at this office.

JOHN W. DAY.

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A HOUSE, well built, and a lot of land, situated in one of the best portions of Kansas. A good well, and a large amount of fruit trees. For particulars inquire at this office.

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